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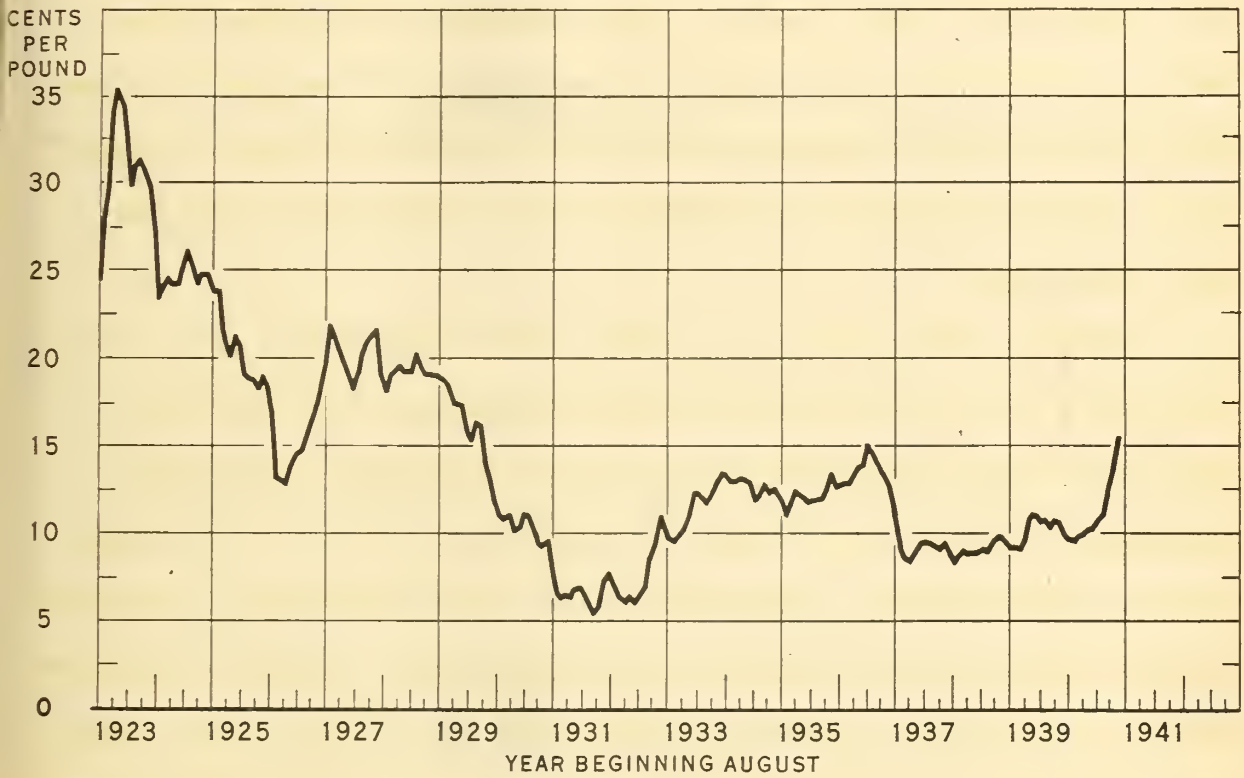
THE Cotton SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CS-58 BAE AUGUST 1941



COTTON, AMERICAN MIDDLING 15/16-INCH: AVERAGE SPOT PRICE, NEW ORLEANS, 1923-40

DATA FROM A. M. S.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 39461 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The recent upswing in cotton prices has been largely an adjustment to the higher 1941 Government loan rates. The average monthly price of Middling 15/16 inch cotton at New Orleans exceeded the 1940 loan rate in that market by about one-half cent per pound during the first 7 months of last season. Cotton prices have since advanced sharply and the July 1941 average of 15.58 cents per pound was 1-1/3 cents above the 1941 loan rate at New Orleans. This was the highest monthly average price since May 1930.

THE COTTON SITUATION

Summary

Following a consumption of 9,718,000 bales and exports of 1,084,000 bales last season, the domestic carry-over of cotton on August 1 this year totaled about 12,353,000 bales, of which all but 140,000 bales were American cotton. Thus, the domestic carry-over of American cotton is substantially larger this season than last, when it totaled 10.6 million bales. However, with the 1941 crop estimated at only 10,650,000 running bales the total domestic supply of American cotton for the 1941-42 marketing season will be about 22,863 bales, a reduction of about 172,000 bales from the supply last season.

Because of the actual or potential tight situation with respect to silk and some of the other textile fibers such as jute, hemp and flax, there may be some substitution of cotton for these fibers as the season progresses. There may also be some substitution of cotton for the better grades of cotton linters. In addition, most of the factors which contributed to a high level of cotton consumption last season will continue to influence consumption this year. Domestic consumption in the next few months, therefore, is expected to continue at or near record levels and materially above the level of a year ago.

Exports are expected to continue greatly restricted, despite the possibility that they may include the remaining 55,000 bales of barter cotton and shipments of cotton under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act. This low level of exports is largely attributable to the war, which is causing a low level of cotton consumption in most foreign countries and increasing shipping difficulties. Other factors include the wide price disparity

between American and foreign growths and the freezing of certain foreign funds in this country.

Under the 1941 program the average loan rate for Middling 15/16-inch cotton is 14.22 cents per pound, gross weight, compared with 9.30 cents per pound last season. Corresponding rates for Middling 7/8-inch cotton are 20 points lower than for Middling 15/16-inch compared with a difference of 25 points last season. The net-weight loan rate this season is 60 points above that for gross weight compared with a difference of 40 points last year. The schedule of 1941 loan rates includes all grades embraced in the Universal Standards of American Upland cotton and staple lengths from 13/16 inch to 1-1/4 inch and longer.

In July the farm price of cotton advanced to 14.32 cents per pound compared with 12.81 cents in June. This was the highest level since May 1930. At the same time, because of an advance of 3 points in the index of prices paid, including interest and taxes, the parity price of cotton advanced from 16.12 cents to 16.49 cents per pound. The July farm price was equivalent to 87 percent of parity, the highest percentage of parity reached by farm prices since September 1929.

On July 26 the 10-market price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton reached 16.92 cents per pound, a gain of 6-2/3 cents over the price 5 months earlier, and the highest level since early 1930. After the high was established in late July, prices turned down and have since fluctuated irregularly. At times the decrease from the July peak was as much as 1-1/2 cents, but by August 27 the 10-market average had recovered to 16.57, giving a net decline of about 1/3 cent during the month.

The sharp advance in recent months was largely occasioned by the enactment of legislation providing for mandatory loans of 85 percent of parity on the 1941 crop. Other price-supporting influences which have been evident for some time include the prospects for a relatively small crop, prospects for a continuing high level of domestic cotton consumption, marked improvement in general business activity, and a growing speculative anticipation of further advances in the general price level.

-- August 28, 1941

1940-41 - A RESUME

Toward the close of the 1939-40 season it became evident that domestic consumption in 1940-41 would be materially above previous levels. However, as the season progressed and new consumption records were established each successive month, it was apparent that even the more optimistic of the earlier estimates were conservative.

Many of the factors which contributed to a consumption of 9,718,000 bales last season, compared with the previous record of just under 8 million in 1936-37, were traceable to the Government's defense program (table 4). In addition to large Government purchases of cotton textiles and other products containing cotton, the defense program has had a marked stimulating effect on general business activity, bringing record industrial and consumer purchases of cotton goods. Substantial quantities of cotton also were utilized by the surplus removal programs of the United States Department of Agriculture. Largest of these were the cotton mattress programs, under which nearly 400,000 bales of cotton were distributed to low-income and relief families for the making of mattresses and comforts. Other surplus removal programs intended to increase cotton consumption were the cotton-bagging-for-cotton-bales program, the cotton insulation program, the program to promote the use of cotton in high-quality writing paper, and the cotton stamp plan.

Exports, which totaled only 1,083,000 bales last season, were the smallest since comparable data first became available in 1867 (table 3). The low level of total exports last season, moreover, might have been even lower had it not been for a number of significant developments in the export situation. Substantial quantities of cotton were shipped to the United Kingdom under the barter arrangement which exchanged cotton for rubber. Of the original 600,000 bales covered by the agreement about 250,000 bales were shipped in 1939-40 and about 295,000 bales last season, leaving 55,000 bales still in this country on August 1. There were also some shipments of cotton last season under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act. Also of importance was the exporting of 139,000 bales of cotton to Russia during October, November, and December 1940. At no previous time since 1934 had as many as a thousand bales been exported to Russia in any season.

A number of factors contributed to the unfavorable export situation. The European and Asiatic wars entirely cut off many countries from their former sources of raw cotton. Some countries were still able to import raw cotton, but they found their export outlets for cotton textiles so limited or their domestic needs for other lines of production so increased that it was necessary to shrink the cotton textile industry. This took various forms such as rationing both of raw cotton to mills and of textiles to consumers and exercising strict control over imports as the means of making the most advantageous use of limited shipping space and foreign exchange.

Canada and British India are the most important of the few foreign countries where cotton consumption was at a high level last season. Their high level of consumption, which resulted from a combination of high domestic civilian demand and large military purchases, was not sufficient, however, to offset the decreased consumption in other foreign countries. Consequently, there was a low level of consumption for all foreign countries taken as a group.

United States cotton exports also were adversely affected by a decline in the proportion of the available market which was supplied by the United States. Throughout the season the price disparity between American and foreign growths favored the consumption of foreign cotton (table 2). This disparity became even more pronounced during the closing months of the season as the prices of American cotton were adjusting themselves upward to the new loan level (tables 5-7). Largely as a result of the price disparity between American and foreign growths, many foreign mills have shifted to the more favorably priced cottons from other countries, with the result that exports of American cotton declined 83 percent from the 1935-39 average while Brazil's exports were the second highest on record and about 20 percent above the 1935-39 average.

Through heavy withdrawals from stocks, foreign consumption of American cotton materially exceeded this season's exports from the United States.

During the first part of last season domestic cotton prices were strongly influenced by the 1940 Government loan rate. During the first 7 months of the season the 10-market price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton averaged 9.79 cents, or about 1/2 cent per pound above the average Government loan rate of 9.30 cents in the same markets. More recently, as an adjustment to the higher 1941 loan rate, domestic prices have risen sharply so that Middling 15/16-inch cotton in the 10 markets averaged 15.58 cents in July and reached an 11-year high on July 26 of 16.92 cents. The 1941 crop loan rate, announced on August 4, averaged 14.33 cents for Middling 15/16-inch in these markets.

Agricultural prices advanced considerably during the past year, the composite index for all farm products rising from 95 to 125. The index of meat animals at 110 in July 1940 was already above pre-war levels but by July 1941 it had risen to 154, the largest gain of any major group. Cotton and cottonseed advanced from 80 to 121, but despite this gain the index of cotton and cottonseed (1910-14 = 100) was still 4 points lower in July 1941 than the index for all farm products. This sharp upswing during the past year was, however, greater than for all farm products as a whole and greatly improved the relative position of the cotton producer.

OUTLOOK FOR 1941-42

The 1941 domestic cotton crop was estimated by the Department on August 1 to be 10,817,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. This is now estimated as equivalent to 10,650,000 running bales, including an adjustment for city crop. A crop of this size would be a substantial reduction both from last season's production and from the 1930-39 average.

The relatively low level of production (the lowest since 1909 except from 1921-23 and 1934-35) is due largely to the comparatively small acreage available for harvest. If abandonment is equal to the 1931-40 average the area available for harvest this season will be 23,102,000 acres, the smallest since 1895. The probable 1941 yield per acre was estimated on August 1 at 224.4 pounds per acre. While this is 28.1 pounds below the yield last season, it is 19 pounds above the 1930-39 average and the fifth largest yield on record.

With a production of 10,650,000 running bales and a domestic carry-over of American cotton at the beginning of the season of 12,213,000 bales, the total domestic supply of American cotton would be about 22,863,000 bales, a slight reduction from last season's supply of 22,900,000 bales.

Most of the same forces which favored a high level of cotton consumption last season are still in operation. There is also the possibility of a tight situation in silk and certain other textile fibers such as jute, flax, and hemp, which may permit considerable substitution of cotton for these fibers. There may also be some substitution of cotton for the better grades of cotton linters. In any event the consumption of cotton is expected to continue in the coming months at or near record levels and materially above the level of a year ago.

Despite active buyer interest, textile sales have lagged behind production most of the time since ceilings were established on certain constructions of cotton textiles in late June. Unfilled orders, however, are still sufficiently large to assure a continuation for some time of the present record level of mill activity. The recent slackening in textile sales suggests that mills may be adopting a policy of limiting forward commitments to shorter periods of time than formerly.

The war which was one of the principal reasons for a marked reduction in the consumption of cotton in foreign countries during 1940-41 will likely continue as a very important factor. However, as long as the wide price disparity between American and foreign growths continues there is little likelihood of much improvement in exports of American cotton. Foreign cotton having sold for from 2 to 5 cents below more or less comparable grades of American cotton during recent months is another reason why the volume of commercial exports are likely to be very small this season. With the carry-over of American cotton in foreign countries also greatly reduced, foreign consumption of American cotton will no doubt be even smaller this season than last. Of course, the wide price disparity at the present time would not prevent the shipment of cotton which was purchased before the price disparity became so pronounced, nor is the disparity likely to affect the shipment of the remaining 55,000 bales of barter cotton or shipments under the Lend-Lease Act. Another factor which may tend to retard exports of cotton this season is the freezing of certain foreign funds in this country.

THE 1941 COTTON LOAN PROGRAM

Perhaps the dominant factor affecting cotton prices this season will be the 1941 Government loan program, details of which were recently announced. Cotton producers cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program are eligible for loans on their entire 1941 cotton production at a rate based on 85 percent of the July parity price of 16.49 cents per pound. The full loan rate is available only to producers who have not exceeded their 1941 cotton acreage allotment. However, farmers who exceed their allotments may receive a loan at 60 percent of the rate available to cooperators on that part of their cotton subject to penalty.

Loans will be made directly by the Commodity Credit Corporation through lending agencies, principally banks, approved by the Corporation the same as in past cotton loan programs. The execution of the loan papers will be under the supervision of the State and county Agricultural Adjustment Administration committees in the various States, which designate such agencies as banks, warehouses, and county A.A.A. offices to assist producers in preparing and executing loan papers. Cotton producers' notes will bear interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum and will be callable on demand. They will mature July 31, 1942. Loans will be available until May 1, 1942 and will be made only on cotton represented by warehouse receipts issued by warehouses approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Cotton, to be eligible for the loan, must be classed by a Board of Cotton Examiners of the United States Department of Agriculture under an arrangement substantially the same as that followed during the past 2 years. The classification fee will be 15 cents per bale.

Under the 1941 program the average basic loan rate for Middling 15/16-inch cotton was placed at 14.22 cents per pound, gross weight, compared with 9.15 cents per pound last season. Corresponding rates for Middling 7/8-inch cotton are 20 points lower this season compared with 25 lower last season. The net-weight loan rate is 60 points above that for gross weight compared with a differential of only 40 points last season. The schedule of loan rates this year includes all grades embraced in the Universal Standards of American Upland Cotton and staple lengths from 13/16 to 1-1/4 inches.

The early loan programs made no provisions for variations in loan rate based on location. However, in recognition of the forces which are reflected in price differences as between markets, the loan programs beginning with 1939 have provided for location differentials. According to the recent announcement, location differentials this season are based on freight rates to ports or to the concentrated mill area of the Carolinas, whichever will result in the higher loan rate, except in eastern Mississippi, eastern Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, where, because local mill deliveries are a general practice, a zone system of location differentials will be in effect. In recognition of export conditions, loan values at Gulf and Pacific ports will be at a slightly higher rate than would result if such locations were based on freight rates to mill points.

As indicated in table 1, there were changes made in the comparative level of the 1941 loan rates throughout the Cotton Belt compared with those for the 1940 crop, which seems likely to result in a more even geographical distribution this season than last in the quantity of cotton which may go into the loan this season.

Average spot prices of Middling 15/16-inch cotton are available for all the 10 markets for only the past 4 seasons. It is realized that this period is comparatively short and that 2 of the seasons were years in which the Government programs provided for location differentials. Furthermore, because of the greatly restricted export market it is possible that the price pattern for the 10 designated spot markets may vary considerably in any given year from the average for the past 4 years. Despite these limitations, they should be useful in indicating some of the relationships between loan rates and spot prices as a means of explaining the geographical distribution of cotton entering the Government loan.

When the differences between the loan rate deviations and the average market price deviations are calculated, it is found that the 1940 loan rates varied considerably from the pattern set by the spot prices. In the absence of offsetting forces one might expect a larger than proportionate part of the cotton entering the 1940 loan to come from areas where the loan rate was highest relative to average spot prices. Likewise the proportionate

Table 1.- A comparison of 1940 and 1941 Government loan rates with average spot market prices for period August 1937-July 1941, 10 designated spot markets

Market	Middling 15/16-inch cotton, gross weight								
	Average spot price August 1937-July 1941	Loan rate		Deviation from 10-market average			Difference of spot price deviations minus loan rate deviations		Differenc between 194 loan rate deviation minus 194 loan rate deviation
		1940	1941	Average spot price August 1937-July 1941	Loan rate 1940	Loan rate 1941	1940	1941	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Points	Points	Points	Points	Points	Points
orfolk	10.01	9.45	14.64	+ 22	+ 15	+ 31	- 7	+ 9	+ 16
ugusta	10.12	9.40	14.59	+ 33	+ 10	+ 26	- 23	- 7	+ 16
avannah	9.97	9.40	14.54	+ 18	+ 10	+ 21	- 8	+ 3	+ 11
ontgomery	9.72	9.30	14.46	- 7	0	+ 13	+ 7	+ 20	+ 13
ew Orleans	9.89	9.40	14.25	+ 10	+ 10	- 8	0	- 18	- 18
emphis	9.69	9.06	14.17	- 10	- 24	- 16	- 14	- 6	+ 8
ittle Rock	9.62	9.06	14.10	- 17	- 24	- 23	- 7	- 6	+ 1
allas	9.44	9.15	14.02	- 35	- 15	- 31	+ 20	+ 4	- 16
ouston	9.75	9.40	14.25	- 4	+ 10	- 8	+ 14	- 4	- 18
alveston	9.69	9.40	14.25	- 10	+ 10	- 8	+ 20	+ 2	- 18
10-market average	9.79	9.30	14.33	---	---	---	---	---	---

part of the crop entering the loan would be expected to be smaller than average where the loan rate was lowest relative to average spot prices. This seems to have been borne out by the fact that 51 percent of the cotton to enter the 1940 loan was Texas cotton where the loan rates were relatively high.

Location differentials are such this season as to bear a closer relationship to the average spot price deviations than last season.

There are, of course, many other important factors which will influence both the volume and source of the cotton entering the loan this season. Among these is the general pattern and level of cotton prices both when taken as an independent factor and as when related to the quantities of cotton ginned in the various States as the season progresses. Grade and staple premiums and discounts as related to the geographic distribution of each of the various grades and staple lengths can also have an important effect in determining whether or not the cotton will be placed under Government loan.

PRICES

On July 26 the 10-market price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton reached 16.92 cents per pound, a gain of 6-2/3 cents over the price 5 months earlier and the highest level since early 1930. Following the peak established a month ago, prices turned down and at times the decrease from the July peak was as much as 1-1/2 cents, but by August 27 the average price had recovered to 16.57, giving a net decline of about 1/3 cent during the month.

The sharp advance in recent months was occasioned largely by the enactment of legislation providing for mandatory loans of 85 percent of parity on the 1941 crop. Other price-supporting influences which have been evident for some time include the prospects for a relatively small crop, a continuing high level of domestic cotton consumption, and marked improvement in general business activity. Sentiment on the speculative markets for cotton as well as other commodities has been influenced by the current public discussion of the possibility of general price inflation. This recently was influential in carrying prices somewhat above equivalent loan values and might prove to be an important market factor during the coming year, although the loan program is the dominant price influence.

In July the farm price of cotton advanced to 14.32 cents per pound, compared with 12.81 cents in June. This was the highest level since May 1930. At the same time, because of an advance of 3 points in the index of prices paid, including interest and taxes, the parity price of cotton advanced from 16.12 cents to 16.49 cents per pound. The July farm price was equal to 87 percent of parity, the highest percent of parity reached by the farm price since September 1929.

During the 5 weeks, July 18-August 22, the price of Brazilian cotton at Sao Paulo advanced 45 points per pound, which was slightly less than the gain in the price of American cotton at New Orleans. Thus, a slight added improvement occurred in the position of Brazilian relative to American cotton, but when the spread between the prices of the two growths is as much as at present, such a slight relative improvement is comparatively unimportant. Its importance is rather found in the fact that the higher 1941 loan rate in the United States has tended to permit an increase in the Brazilian loan rate and an advance in Brazilian spot prices of nearly 2 cents per pound during the last couple of months without materially changing the competitive position of the two growths with respect to each other.

The price of Indian cotton at Bombay staged a rather sharp advance during June and July, but during August declined so that the position of American relative to Indian cotton became even more unfavorable than in recent months.

COTTON LINTERS [1]

During the 15 seasons, 1924-38, the domestic consumption of linters ranged from 637,000 bales to 879,000 bales. In 1939, however, consumption increased to 1,056,000 bales which, with the exception of 1917, was the highest on record. Last season the consumption of linters increased still further to establish a new high of 1,355,000 bales.

In most recent years the United States has exported from 200,000 to 300,000 bales of linters each season compared with imports of about 50,000 bales. Last season, however, the domestic demand for linters was great enough to reduce exports to 21,000 bales compared with 320,000 bales a year earlier, and imports increased to 252,000 bales compared with 63,000 bales in 1939. Production also was increased, both by increasing the volume of seed crushed and by removing a larger quantity of linters per ton of seed crushed. Consequently, the carry-over of nearly 800,000 bales on July 31, 1941 was substantially above the level a year earlier thereby more than offsetting the increase in consumption.

Complete data are not yet available for imports of linters into the United States by countries of origin for the entire season just ended, but through June 82 percent of the linters imported this season had come from Brazil, 9 percent from Argentina, and 7 percent from Mexico. As late as last season, Russia was one of our most important foreign source of linters but none were received from that country during the first 11 months of this season.

There are two principal bases now used for classifying cotton linters. One is to classify them as "first cut," "second cut," or "mill run," depending on whether the fibers are removed in one or two cutting operations. The other method of classification is on the basis of quality classes established by the Department of Agriculture. The latter is based on the ratio of long to short fibers, grade 1 being the highest quality (having the highest proportion of long fibers) and grade 7 the poorest quality (having the highest proportion of short fibers). Generally speaking, first cut fibers roughly correspond with grades 1, 2, and 3, and second cuts to grades 5, 6, and 7. Mill run linters are generally grades 3, 4, and 5.

The lower quality linters, second cut and grades 5, 6, and 7, are often referred to as "chemical grades," for the reason that while the higher quality linters are used as padding or felting substances, the poorer quality linters are used primarily as raw materials in the manufacture of cellulose, which is used in the production of rayon, smokeless powder, and many other chemical products.

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[1] Certain statistical data on cotton linters are presented in tables 7 through 13 which appear at the back of this issue of The Cotton Situation.

In normal times the production of smokeless powder is relatively small, and most of the supply of linters is devoted to other uses. This tends to make cotton linters very responsive to any marked expansion in armaments, for under such conditions a relatively unimportant use in normal times may rise to sizable proportions. This was evident during the World War when low grade linters prices jumped from about 1.4 cents in January 1915 to 7.68 cents the following December.

Since much of our defense production for the cotton season just ended was in the form of plant construction rather than actual production of defense articles, it is generally recognized as entirely possible that a tight situation may develop with respect to cotton linters as the new defense plants come into full operation. The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply recently announced a civilian allocation program for cotton linters which is designed to safeguard the supply of the chemical grades of cotton linters. The program proposes to provide substantially increased supplies of chemical grade linters by two methods, first by requiring that no cottonseed oil mill using more than one cut in the production of linters shall cut first cut linters to a higher proportion than 20 percent of its total cut, and second by providing that all second cut chemical grade linters and at least 80 percent of all mill run linters produced by oil mills must be sold, if at all, for ultimate use in the chemical industry. This order has since been supplemented by an order by the Office of Production Management which extended the 20-80 division to imported linters and provided penalties for violations.

During the past 15 years there has been a marked shift in the proportion of the various grades of linters produced in the United States. In 1926 mill run linters (removed with a single cutting operation) constituted 45 percent of total production. First cut linters comprised 15 percent of the total, and second cut linters 40 percent. As between 1926 and 1940 the proportion of mill run linters declined from 45 percent to 17 percent, while first cut linters increased from 15 percent to 27 percent, and second cut linters from 40 percent to 56 percent.

In keeping with the new regulations it is to be expected that the proportion of production falling in each of the various classes will be changed materially, for whereas approximately 60 percent of the 1940 production was in the chemical grades 5, 6, and 7, the proportion in the future will be increased one third or to 80 percent of the total (if it is assumed that none of the higher grade linters is to be used for chemical purposes). Speaking generally, this means that the proportion of other linters, largely used as padding or felting, where the fiber retains its physical characteristics, may be reduced by about 50 percent. This may increase somewhat the consumption of low grade staple cotton for such purposes.

THE FOREIGN SITUATION

Brazil: The second estimate of the 1940-41 cotton crop of Southern Brazil indicates a production of 1,908,000 bales. This compares with the first estimate of 1,849,000 bales, and when added to the third estimate for Northern Brazil, indicates a total production of 2,523,000 bales for all Brazil. This is nearly one half million bales larger than the 1939-40 production of 2,141,000 bales which was the largest of Brazil's crop up to this past season.

China: Cotton prices have steadily advanced in China since the American "freezing" of Chinese assets and the resulting significant depreciation of the Chinese dollar in terms of American money. Anticipated difficulty of importing American cotton, and intensified shipping shortage, especially for Brazilian cotton, also contributed to the price rises. Large spot sales prior to the middle of August greatly reduced the stocks of unsold cotton at Shanghai, but because of the uncertainty of the import outlook, bookings for foreign cotton had practically ceased. In view of the higher prices of American cotton prospects for Chinese imports of American cotton may depend largely on the availability of better shipping facilities for American cotton than for foreign growths.

India: The first all India cotton forecast for the 1941-42 season shows a total area of 12,475,000 acres planted to cotton up to August 1. This was classified as follows: Bengals, 2,486,000; Americans, 2,333,000; Oomras, 4,695,000; and others 2,961,000. The total plantings are 7 percent less than plantings to the corresponding date last season. During the past 10 years the estimated plantings to August 1 have averaged about 60 percent of the total plantings.

Canada: While Canadian cotton consumption declined slightly during June, it was still at a record level, and the shift to Brazilian cotton continued. Reports from the member mills of the Cotton Institute of Canada indicate that during June, 67 percent of the consumption of member mills was Brazilian, compared with 28 percent American. During the past season member mills representing approximately three fourths of the total industry consumed 396,375 bales of cotton, compared with 355,400 bales in 1939-40.

Table 2.- Cotton: Exports from specified countries, averages 1920-29 and 1930-39, annual 1920-39, monthly August 1940 to date 1/

Year beginning August except as noted	United States	Foreign countries								Total for 8 countries including United States	American as a percentage of the total for 8 countries
		Anglo Egyptian Sudan	Argentina	Brazil	China	Egypt	India	Peru	Total for 7 foreign countries		
	1,000 bales 500 lb.	1,000 bales 478 lb.	1,000 bales 478 lb.	1,000 bales 478 lb.	1,000 bales 478 lb.	1,000 bales 478 lb.	1,000 bales 478 lb.	1,000 bales 478 lb.	1,000 bales 478 lb.	1,000 bales	Percent
20	5,973	16	7	37	2/105	678	1,793	2/159	2,795	8,768	68.1
21	6,348	26	19	173	2/170	1,182	2,672	2/168	4,410	10,758	59.0
22	5,007	23	25	97	2/235	1,500	3,000	163	5,043	10,050	49.8
23	5,815	38	30	66	2/272	1,461	2,879	208	4,954	10,769	54.0
24	8,240	35	41	51	2/301	1,496	3,263	202	5,389	13,629	60.5
25	8,267	103	97	116	2/223	1,459	3,159	189	5,346	13,613	60.7
26	11,300	135	80	68	2/245	1,573	2,374	253	4,728	16,028	70.5
27	7,857	105	45	63	2/404	1,389	2,615	228	4,849	12,706	61.8
28	8,419	141	124	63	2/310	1,642	3,278	200	5,758	14,177	59.4
29	7,035	130	125	283	2/263	1,332	3,220	225	5,578	12,613	55.8
. 1920-29	7,426	75	59	102	2/253	1,371	2,825	200	4,885	12,311	60.3
30	7,133	29	107	108	2/230	1,395	3,113	280	5,262	12,395	57.5
31	9,193	143	127	38	2/220	1,569	1,471	200	3,768	12,961	70.9
32	8,895	134	118	5	213	1,315	2,221	215	4,221	13,116	67.3
33	7,964	124	94	272	161	1,867	2,771	280	5,569	13,533	58.8
34	5,037	176	145	746	80	1,655	2,623	320	5,745	10,782	46.7
35	6,267	215	216	743	192	1,695	3,094	394	6,549	12,816	48.9
36	5,689	279	141	1,081	254	1,828	3,607	366	7,556	13,245	43.0
37	5,976	278	49	1,147	409	1,792	1,720	311	5,706	11,682	51.2
38	3,512	341	116	1,609	273	1,763	2,685	367	7,154	10,666	32.9
39	6,505	147	121	981	18	1,639	2,004	323	5,233	11,738	55.4
. 1930-39	6,617	187	123	673	205	1,652	2,531	306	5,676	12,293	53.8
40-41 3/	During month										
g.	69	34	8	110	4/	24	174	19			
pt.	97	40	12	67	1	63	89	18			
t.	207	7	4/	60	1	45	124	23			
v.	153	6	4/	83	1	75	5/	30			
ec.	118	2	1	151	6	54	5/	9			
an.	59	19	1	128	6	5/	5/	36			
eb.	72	45	0	85	11	5/	5/	25			
ar.	103	2	1	62	15	5/	5/	35			
r.	74	34	23	146	11	5/	5/	59			
ay	78	18	42	188	4	5/	5/	22			
ne	78	29	47	135	8	5/	6/	6			
ly	39	6/	6/	5/	6/	5/	6/	5/			
g.-June 7/	1,110	236	135	1,214	65	5/	6/	281			
g.-July 7/	1,150	6/	6/	5/	6/	5/	6/	5/			

- Continued

Table 2.- Cotton: Exports from specified countries, averages 1920-29 and 1930-39, annual 1920-39, monthly August 1940 to date 1/ - Continued

Compiled from official sources.

1/ Due to errors in table 4 of the July issue of The Cotton Situation the table has been corrected and revised and appears here as table 2 of the August issue of The Cotton Situation.

2/ Exports for calendar year.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Less than 500 bales.

5/ Comparable data for calendar months are not available. The data which have been received are either incomplete or are for periods which do not coincide with the beginning and end of the calendar months.

6/ Not available.

7/ Totals were made before figures were rounded.

Table 3.- Cotton, all kinds: Exports from the United States and percentage change, 1935-40

Period	Year beginning August				
	Average 1935-39	1939	1940 1/ Actual	1940 1/ As a percentage of Average 1935-39	1940 1/ As a percentage of 1939
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	Percent	Percent
ug.	211.9	214.5	65.4	30.9	30.5
ept.	541.4	644.3	90.6	16.7	14.1
ct.	744.2	885.2	194.7	26.2	22.0
ov.	737.1	583.6	144.7	19.6	24.8
ec.	681.1	806.7	112.6	16.5	14.0
an.	610.7	1,035.4	56.2	9.2	5.4
eb.	460.3	746.7	68.6	13.2	8.1
ar.	412.4	433.8	97.3	23.6	22.4
pr.	325.2	344.6	74.0	22.8	21.5
ay	247.5	226.5	71.5	28.9	31.6
une	190.0	133.5	75.2	39.6	56.3
uly	143.9	136.8	32.7	22.7	23.9
otal for season	5,305.9	6,191.7	1,083.5	20.4	17.5

ompiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the ureau of the Census.

/ Preliminary.

Table 4.- Cotton, all kinds: Consumption in the United States and percentage change, 1935-40

Period	Year beginning August				
	Average 1935-39	1939	1940 1/ Actual	1940 1/ As a percentage of Average 1935-39	1940 1/ As a percentage of 1939
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	Percent	Percent
ug.	555.4	630.7	654.5	117.8	103.8
ept.	567.9	624.2	639.3	112.6	102.4
ct.	591.7	686.5	770.7	130.3	112.3
ov.	587.2	718.7	744.1	126.7	103.5
ec.	568.5	650.1	775.5	136.4	119.3
an.	606.5	731.8	843.3	139.0	115.2
eb.	566.6	661.8	793.6	140.1	119.9
ar.	623.5	627.2	854.2	137.0	136.2
pr.	575.0	623.1	920.1	160.0	147.7
ay	574.9	641.6	918.9	159.8	143.2
une	564.5	565.4	875.1	155.0	154.8
uly	556.5	622.7	928.9	166.9	149.2
otal for year	6,938.3	7,783.8	9,718.2	140.1	124.9

ompiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

/ Preliminary.

Table 5 .- Cotton prices, mill margins and specified index numbers, United State
annual 1929-40, monthly August 1940-July 1941

Year beginning Aug.	Price of cotton per pound: Received by farmers 15th of month	Parity 1/	Middling 15/16" cotton-average for 10 markets 2/	Mill margin 3/	Index numbers: Cotton consumption (1935-39=100) 4/	Industrial production (1935-39=100) 4/	Wholesale prices (1910-14=100) 5/	Prices paid, interest and taxes (1910-14 100)
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents				
1929	16.79	20.30	16.23	13.19	91	101	134	163
1930	9.46	18.35	10.02	12.17	78	81	114	148
1931	5.66	15.84	6.10	9.43	73	63	99	128
1932	6.52	14.29	7.29	10.07	92	62	92	115
1933	10.17	15.52	11.00	13.95	85	76	106	125
1934	12.36	16.28	12.70	11.83	80	79	114	131
1935	11.09	15.76	11.92	12.63	94	96	117	127
1936	12.33	16.63	13.29	16.59	120	116	124	134
1937	8.41	16.25	9.09	12.15	86	92	119	131
1938	8.60	15.66	8.99	10.44	103	99	112	126
1939	9.09	15.81	10.09	12.68	116	117	114	128
1940 6/	9.41	16.00	11.00	16.35	145	140	119	129
1940-41 6/								
Aug.	9.23	15.75	9.91	11.23	124	121	113	127
Sept.	9.23	15.75	9.48	12.26	120	125	114	127
Oct.	9.35	15.75	9.38	13.31	126	129	115	127
Nov.	9.38	15.75	9.66	14.24	135	133	116	127
Dec.	9.33	15.87	9.86	14.50	145	139	117	128
Jan.	9.45	15.87	10.10	14.94	138	140	118	128
Feb.	9.44	15.87	10.13	16.00	142	141	118	128
Mar.	9.72	15.87	10.58	18.17	147	143	119	129
Apr.	10.45	16.00	11.09	19.81	156	140	121	129
May	11.68	16.12	12.44	20.85	164	150	124	130
June	12.81	16.12	13.79	21.84	168	157	127	130
July	14.32	16.49	15.58	19.06	180	162	129	133

1/ Average United States farm price for the 5 years August 1909-July 1914 of 12.4 cents times the index of prices paid by farmers, interest, and taxes (1910-14 = 1.00).

2/ Prices for 1929 through 1938 are the premiums of 15/16" cotton at six markets (Dallas, Galveston, Houston, Little Rock, Memphis, and New Orleans) added to the price of 7/8" cotton in the 10 designated markets. Since 1939 prices are as quote on Middling 15/16" cotton in the 10 designated markets.

3/ Mill margins on unfinished cloth (17 constructions).

4/ Federal Reserve Board, adjusted for seasonal variation.

5/ Bureau of Labor Statistics 1926 = 100, converted to 1910-14 = 100.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Cotton: Spot price per pound and spread between prices in specified markets, 10-year average 1927-28 to 1936-37 and 1936-37 to date

Season, month or day	American Middling			Indian			Brazilian		Egyptian Uppers	
	New Orleans 15/16"	Spread of Liverpool over New Orleans	Spread of Osaka over New Orleans	Bombay	Spread of Liverpool over Bombay	Spread of Osaka over Bombay	Sao Paulo	Spread of Liverpool over Sao Paulo	Alexandria	Spread of Liverpool over Alexandria
-yr. av.	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
927-28 to:										
936-37 ..:	12.99	1.51	1.95	10.06	1.13	0.96	14.11	-0.03	15.34	1.78
36-37 ...:	13.45	1.17	2.30	10.08	.79	1.21	12.95	1.17	15.46	1.94
37-38 ...:	9.24	1.07	3.46	7.27	.69	2.32	9.26	.92	10.96	2.14
38-39 ...:	9.04	1.11	5.02	6.57	.57	1.04	8.42	1.21	9.92	1.88
39-40 ...:	10.23	2.41	2.10	8.13	1.81	.72	9.04	3.45	12.44	3.32
40-41 ...:	11.06	1/	1/	2/6.64	1/	1/	2/6.91	1/	1/	1/
Aug. ....:	9.92	3.58	2.39	6.57	3.19	1.80	6.50	6.60	11.81	8.69
Sept. ...:	9.54	4.66	2.49	6.85	3.43	1.59	6.74	6.93	11.91	9.40
Oct. ....:	9.47	4.18	2.75	6.58	3.68	.99	6.74	6.61	11.91	8.90
Nov. ....:	9.77	4.07	2.68	6.85	3.36	.95	6.98	6.79	11.91	8.36
Dec. ....:	9.94	4.26	2.76	6.43	4.79	.71	7.18	7.11	11.91	7.42
Jan. ....:	10.17	4.45	2.48	5.92	6.04	.86	7.05	7.57	11.91	6.74
Feb. ....:	10.22	4.18	2.07	5.77	6.20	.93	6.81	7.59	11.91	6.73
Mar. ....:	10.79	4.30	2.15	6.30	6.08	.73	6.78	8.11	11.91	6.71
Apr. ....:	11.07	1/	2.43	6.11	1/	.92	6.84	1/	11.91	1/
May .....:	12.44	1/	1/	6.41	1/	1/	6.61	1/	1/	1/
June ....:	13.75	1/	1/	7.54	1/	1/	6.81	1/	1/	1/
July ....:	15.58	1/	1/	8.39	1/	1/	7.88	1/	1/	1/
July 4 3/:	14.41	1/	1/	8.06	1/	1/	6.89	1/	1/	1/
11 ..:	15.05	1/	1/	7.81	1/	1/	7.37	1/	1/	1/
18 ..:	15.45	1/	1/	8.78	1/	1/	8.06	1/	1/	1/
25 ..:	16.72	1/	1/	8.92	1/	1/	8.68	1/	1/	1/
41-42 :										
Aug. 1 ..:	15.89	1/	1/	7.34	1/	1/	8.39	1/	1/	1/
8 ..:	16.24	1/	1/	7.61	1/	1/	8.59	1/	1/	1/
15 ..:	15.76	1/	1/	7.63	1/	1/	8.64	1/	1/	1/
22 ..:	16.01	1/	1/	7.87	1/	1/	8.47	1/	1/	1/

ices at New Orleans are from records of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Prices Bombay are from Bombay Cotton Annual and Financial News through Mar. 1941; since en from New York Cotton Exchange reports. They were converted from rupees per andy of 784 lb. at current rates of exchange (buying rates in recent weeks) as re- rted by the Federal Reserve Board.

Prices at Sao Paulo are from official publications and cables. Prices were nverted from milreis per 15 kilograms at current rates of exchange until Sept. 934, Oct. 1934 to Feb. 10, 1935, at open or free market rates, and from Feb. 11 to ate at composite averages of official and free market rates; except from Nov. 16, 937 through Apr. 10, 1939 when free market rates were used.

Prices at Alexandria are from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural and Econom- c Statistics. Prices were converted from tallaris per cantar at current monthly rate f exchange through Aug. 1939; since Sept. 1939 converted at official rate of exchange.

American prices in the United States based on gross weight; all prices in for- ign countries based on net weight.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange was closed on Mar. 31.

/ Not available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Price for July 3.

Table 7.- Cotton, American Middling 15/16 inch: Average spot price, per pound New Orleans, 1923-40

Year	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Ave ag
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cen
1923-24	24.42	27.91	29.58	34.13	35.38	34.53	32.50	29.34	31.01	31.30	30.08	29.88	30.
1924-25	27.25	23.39	24.13	24.60	24.31	24.31	25.26	26.17	25.17	24.24	24.82	24.80	24.
1925-26	23.82	23.84	21.61	20.57	20.12	21.26	20.73	19.15	18.91	18.81	18.29	18.99	20.
1926-27	18.41	16.79	13.33	13.17	12.87	13.82	14.47	14.75	15.07	16.33	17.12	18.28	15.
1927-28	19.76	21.93	21.13	20.39	19.76	19.12	18.25	19.29	20.32	20.97	21.30	21.65	20.
1928-29	19.20	18.14	19.09	19.29	19.56	19.29	19.26	20.22	19.48	19.11	19.21	19.13	19.
1929-30	18.97	18.76	18.38	17.49	17.44	17.33	15.75	15.37	16.29	16.10	14.06	13.15	16.
1930-31	12.06	11.08	10.80	11.03	10.05	10.27	11.03	10.99	10.35	9.48	9.26	9.50	10.
1931-32	7.42	6.55	6.30	6.52	6.30	6.70	6.87	6.89	6.27	5.85	5.31	5.83	6.
1932-33	7.39	7.72	6.66	6.27	5.99	6.27	6.07	6.47	7.03	8.73	9.49	10.88	7.
1933-34	9.68	9.58	9.49	9.94	10.14	11.15	12.27	12.36	12.01	11.59	12.33	12.95	11.
1934-35	13.50	13.31	12.93	12.94	13.13	13.05	12.93	11.92	12.18	12.71	12.36	12.55	12.
1935-36	11.72	11.03	11.51	12.45	12.22	12.11	11.83	11.87	12.00	12.00	12.52	13.42	12.
1936-37	12.60	12.71	12.79	12.81	13.37	13.73	13.69	15.04	14.64	13.83	13.20	12.82	13.
1937-38	10.99	9.24	8.63	8.38	8.72	9.09	9.48	9.47	9.36	9.12	8.97	9.41	9.
1938-39	8.80	8.29	8.83	9.02	8.79	8.92	8.90	8.99	8.91	9.60	9.75	9.67	9.
1939-40	9.18	9.32	9.12	9.60	10.84	10.99	10.87	10.63	10.74	10.25	10.74	10.55	10.
1940-41	9.92	9.54	9.47	9.77	9.94	10.17	10.22	10.79	11.07	12.44	13.75	15.58	11.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
From August 1923 through July 1939, prices were obtained by adding the premium for 15/16 inch in New Orleans to the quoted price for 7/8 inch in that market. Beginning August 1939, figures are the quoted price for 15/16 inch in New Orleans.

Year beginning Aug. 1	SUPPLY							DISTRIBUTION					Excess of distribution over supply[2]
	Carryover on Aug. 1				Imports	Production	Total	Exports	Consumption	Destroyed	Stocks end of season	Total	
	In consuming establishments	In public storage	Elsewhere[1]	Total									
	running bales	running bales	running bales	running bales	bales 500 lbs. gross	running bales	running bales	running bales	running bales	running bales	running bales	running bales	running bales
1914	84,218	32,366	65,000	181,584	[3]	832,401	1,013,985	221,875	411,845	0	388,786	1,022,506	8,521
1915	198,905	89,881	100,000	388,786	[3]	944,640	1,333,426	295,438	880,916	5,000	263,547	1,444,901	111,475
1916	100,441	113,106	50,000	263,547	[3]	1,300,163	1,563,710	436,161	869,702	0	453,659	1,759,522	195,812
1917	112,972	230,687	110,000	453,659	[3]	1,096,422	1,550,081	187,704	1,118,840	0	439,917	1,746,461	196,380
1918	138,108	236,809	65,000	439,917	[3]	910,236	1,350,153	71,534	457,901	5,000	868,897	1,403,332	53,179
1919	266,539	227,358	375,000	868,897	[3]	595,093	1,463,990	53,021	342,473	60,000	1,009,650	1,465,114	1,154
1920	277,218	382,432	350,000	1,009,650	[3]	429,005	1,438,655	51,409	516,307	175,000	696,279	1,438,995	340
1921	201,353	234,926	260,000	696,279	[3]	382,375	1,079,170	132,027	639,033	55,000	253,110	1,079,170	516
1922	138,523	54,587	60,000	253,110	[3]	590,537	843,647	41,438	646,109	3,000	193,139	883,686	40,039
1923	127,139	36,000	30,000	193,139	[3]	641,393	834,532	116,144	536,738	3,000	214,658	870,540	36,008
1924	100,632	54,026	60,000	214,658	[3]	857,962	1,072,620	190,648	658,848	2,000	197,614	1,049,110	23,510
1925	128,916	28,698	40,000	197,614	[3]	1,044,495	1,242,109	104,079	803,766	2,000	281,529	1,191,374	50,735
1926	143,630	52,899	85,000	281,529	[3]	1,041,864	1,323,393	257,324	806,083	5,000	306,564	1,374,971	51,578
1927	198,745	52,819	55,000	306,584	[3]	875,121	1,181,685	193,232	780,229	2,000	253,978	1,229,439	47,754
1928	159,409	44,569	50,000	253,978	[3]	1,085,766	1,339,744	186,211	879,269	1,000	330,753	1,397,233	57,489
1929	187,330	58,423	85,000	330,753	[3]	1,038,170	1,368,923	117,955	805,170	1,000	486,072	1,410,177	41,254
1930	238,981	87,071	160,000	486,052	[3]	823,944	1,309,996	110,969	714,117	10,000	502,981	1,339,067	29,071
1931	254,343	48,638	200,000	502,981	[3]	875,667	1,378,648	116,319	637,319	4,000	625,381	1,383,019	4,371
1932	301,299	54,082	270,000	625,381	[3]	741,401	1,366,782	183,810	761,042	5,000	441,211	1,394,063	27,281
1933	322,480	31,731	90,000	444,211	[3]	800,526	1,244,737	169,076	767,146	10,000	344,015	1,290,237	45,500
1934	237,277	31,738	75,000	344,015	[4]7,000	805,083	1,156,098	205,246	719,028	1,000	294,844	1,220,118	64,020
1935	187,146	32,698	75,000	294,844	[4]75,000	876,215	1,216,059	240,708	734,204	1,000	266,517	1,242,429	26,370
1936	181,356	35,161	50,000	266,517	47,633	1,126,873	1,441,023	270,400	818,885	1,000	362,528	1,452,813	11,790
1937	236,104	56,424	70,000	362,528	18,130	1,470,528	1,851,186	274,625	715,405	4,000	864,859	1,858,889	7,703
1938	268,379	101,480	495,000	864,859	48,661	1,113,312	1,113,312	213,054	850,640	16,000	949,961	2,029,655	2,823
1939	290,737	104,224	555,000	949,961	63,176	1,072,339	2,085,476	320,479	1,060,864	4,000	706,459	2,091,802	6,326
1940[5]	399,753	81,706	225,000	706,459	251,775	1,207,309	2,165,543	20,811	1,354,938	1,000	791,000	2,167,749	2,206

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census

[1] Carryover elsewhere is partially estimated.

[2] It is probable that consumption figures include some motes, sweepings, etc. which would account for some of the difference between supply and distribution.

[3] Not available.

[4] From unofficial sources.

[5] Preliminary.

Table 9 .- Linters: Production per ton of seed crushed, United States, 1909-40

Year beginning August	Production per ton of seed crushed	Year beginning August	Production per ton of seed crushed	Year beginning August	Production per ton of seed crushed	Year beginning August	Production per ton of seed crushed
	Pounds		Pounds		Pounds		Pounds
1909	47	1917	132	1925	100	1933	118
1910	48	1918	104	1926	92	1934	141
1911	57	1919	76	1927	109	1935	143
1912	66	1920	54	1928	128	1936	156
1913	66	1921	66	1929	124	1937	144
1914	74	1922	94	1930	105	1938	154
1915	111	1923	101	1931	100	1939	160
1916	148	1924	97	1932	99	1940 1/	171

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Linters: Imports into United States, by countries, 1935 to date

From	Year beginning August 1					August-June	
	1935 1/	1936	1937	1938	1939	1939-40	1940-41
	Bales 478 lb.	Bales 478 lb.	Bales 478 lb.	Bales 478 lb.	Bales 478 lb.	Bales 478 lb.	Bales 478 lb.
Germany	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	1,156	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,653	18,815	959	36,234	29,024	24,411	0
United Kingdom	741	1	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	237	0	0	96	96	20,965
Brazil	13,403	16,352	3,464	5,116	17,594	16,437	197,960
Equador	32	29	10	0	102	102	142
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
Haiti	0	0	0	0	57	57	0
Mexico	6,385	12,822	14,510	8,308	16,331	15,788	17,682
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	702
Peru	0	18	0	1,243	2,786	2,679	3,108
China	0	106	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	244	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Indies	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22,214	49,825	18,964	50,901	65,990	59,570	240,643

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Exports from January-July 1936 as prior to January 1936 imports of cotton linters were included with cotton waste.

Table 11.- Cottonseed crushed and production of linters by quality, 1926-40

ar ein- ng . 1:	Seed crushed	Production of linters							
		Quantity				Percentage of total			
		First cut	Second cut	Mill run	Total	First cut	Second cut	Mill run	Total
	Tons	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
26	6,305,775	155,140	418,997	467,727	1,041,864	14.9	40.2	44.9	100.0
27	4,654,017	136,346	377,670	361,105	875,121	15.6	43.1	41.3	100.0
28	5,061,058	179,704	518,041	388,021	1,085,766	16.6	47.7	35.7	100.0
29	5,015,714	176,966	514,897	346,307	1,038,170	17.0	49.6	33.4	100.0
30	4,715,148	139,698	422,280	261,966	823,944	17.0	51.2	31.8	100.0
31	5,328,014	154,190	405,783	315,694	875,667	17.6	46.3	36.1	100.0
32	4,620,558	126,927	339,709	274,765	741,401	17.1	45.8	37.1	100.0
33	4,156,911	142,166	389,751	268,609	800,526	17.8	48.7	33.5	100.0
34	3,549,891	156,772	390,377	257,934	805,083	19.5	48.5	32.0	100.0
35	3,817,751	188,968	427,778	259,469	876,215	21.6	48.8	29.6	100.0
36	4,498,321	274,944	533,619	318,310	1,126,873	24.4	47.4	28.2	100.0
37	6,325,733	359,964	757,017	353,547	1,470,528	24.5	51.5	24.0	100.0
38	4,470,516	265,212	624,835	223,265	1,113,312	23.8	56.1	20.1	100.0
39	4,150,755	276,014	610,330	185,995	1,072,339	25.7	56.9	17.4	100.0
40 1/	4,396,191	324,769	681,290	201,250	1,207,309	26.9	56.4	16.7	100.0

piled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.
Preliminary.

able 12.- Linters: Production by grades and percentage each grade was of total, United States 1933-40

ear inning ug. 1	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Total
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
933	20,210	169,030	90,500	89,660	173,490	249,930	7,710	800,530
934	15,870	113,710	129,990	96,200	143,150	273,050	33,110	805,080
935	14,650	109,230	143,780	109,750	155,390	311,920	31,500	876,220
936	37,440	158,390	156,250	181,680	198,260	364,660	30,190	1,126,870
937	27,680	196,490	230,930	188,850	262,860	527,560	36,160	1,470,530
938	29,360	134,610	145,860	112,560	174,840	465,770	50,310	1,113,310
939	33,240	173,720	104,020	86,860	167,280	455,750	51,470	1,072,340
940 1/	27,290	142,100	183,870	112,880	246,890	459,270	35,010	1,207,310
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
33	2.5	21.1	11.3	11.2	21.7	31.2	1.0	100.0
34	2.0	14.1	16.2	11.9	17.8	33.9	4.1	100.0
35	1.7	12.5	16.4	12.5	17.7	35.6	3.6	100.0
36	3.3	14.1	13.9	16.1	17.5	32.4	2.7	100.0
37	1.8	13.4	15.7	12.8	17.9	35.9	2.5	100.0
38	2.7	12.2	12.8	10.1	15.9	41.8	4.5	100.0
39	3.1	16.2	9.7	8.1	15.6	42.5	4.8	100.0
40	2.3	11.8	15.2	9.4	20.4	38.0	2.9	100.0

iled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
Preliminary.

Table 13 .- Linters: Average monthly price per pound, specified grades, United States, 1929-40 1/

Year beginning Aug. 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						Grade 2						
1929..	---	---	6.38	6.06	5.62	5.62	5.25	4.92	4.94	4.94	4.82	4.22
1930..	3.75	3.35	3.41	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.50	3.62	3.81	3.80	3.75	3.75
1931..	3.16	2.81	2.78	2.78	2.57	2.50	2.48	2.53	2.26	2.17	2.18	1.98
1932..	1.94	2.27	2.48	2.56	2.31	2.12	1.98	1.98	2.17	2.78	3.37	4.24
1933..	4.57	4.14	4.14	4.47	4.71	4.92	5.55	5.94	5.82	5.54	5.53	5.55
1934..	5.57	5.66	5.68	5.78	5.84	5.83	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.72	5.67	5.57
1935..	5.37	5.18	5.36	5.38	5.40	5.42	5.48	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.75	5.75
1936..	5.75	5.75	5.97	5.81	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.81	6.00	6.03	5.90	5.35
1937..	4.75	4.25	3.69	3.50	3.21	3.20	3.38	3.44	3.50	3.34	3.30	3.50
1938..	3.60	3.44	3.38	3.50	3.41	3.38	3.31	3.25	3.30	3.22	3.34	3.32
1939..	3.35	3.84	4.34	4.50	4.65	5.03	5.13	5.02	5.00	4.96	4.94	4.84
1940..	4.65	4.63	4.84	5.20	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.34	5.38	5.48	5.91	6.53
						Grade 5						
1929..	---	---	3.75	3.59	3.08	3.02	3.06	2.95	3.17	3.19	2.72	2.09
1930..	2.19	1.65	1.51	1.49	1.49	1.55	1.57	1.57	1.65	1.66	1.62	1.61
1931..	1.16	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.03	1.01	1.00	1.10	1.03	.98	.97	.86
1932..	.90	1.12	1.12	1.12	.98	.94	.94	.96	.95	1.37	1.84	2.68
1933..	2.86	2.60	2.67	2.87	3.16	3.44	4.12	4.42	4.37	4.19	4.12	4.12
1934..	4.12	4.13	4.22	4.35	4.45	4.38	4.30	4.33	4.31	4.37	4.30	4.16
1935..	3.81	3.75	3.78	3.83	3.75	3.75	3.92	3.92	4.02	4.25	4.25	4.25
1936..	4.12	4.02	4.19	4.12	4.08	4.12	4.19	4.25	4.34	4.38	4.50	3.80
1937..	3.38	2.65	2.31	2.12	1.64	1.73	1.83	2.25	1.75	1.62	1.62	1.88
1938..	1.91	1.75	1.75	1.76	1.81	1.76	1.62	1.50	1.51	1.41	1.34	1.35
1939..	1.35	1.92	2.38	2.44	2.79	3.40	3.50	3.42	3.26	3.41	3.44	3.41
1940..	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.59	3.80	3.97
						Grade 6						
1929..	---	---	3.19	2.92	2.68	2.58	2.34	1.90	1.84	1.91	1.72	1.56
1930..	1.37	1.39	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.23	1.27	1.24	1.22	1.22
1931..	.98	.86	.81	.84	.86	.87	.89	.92	.85	.77	.69	.60
1932..	.66	.87	.90	.83	.81	.81	.78	.77	.76	1.15	1.61	2.47
1933..	2.57	2.16	2.19	2.60	2.93	3.10	3.85	4.13	4.03	3.80	3.80	3.84
1934..	3.86	3.78	4.00	4.13	4.22	4.08	4.02	4.04	4.05	4.11	3.99	3.74
1935..	3.33	3.26	3.30	3.21	3.26	3.26	3.39	3.46	3.57	3.75	3.71	3.64
1936..	3.56	3.60	3.87	3.87	3.92	3.87	3.84	3.83	3.97	4.00	3.80	3.40
1937..	2.94	2.20	2.05	1.75	1.18	1.28	1.42	1.42	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.50
1938..	1.49	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.44	1.34	1.25	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.11	1.10
1939..			1.97	2.02	2.52	3.16	3.25	3.18	3.04	3.22	3.25	3.19
1940..	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.19

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Uncompressed in carload lots, f.o.b. cottonseed oil mills (mills at ports not included), and based on the official standards of the United States for American cotton linters.

2/ Average for 10 months.